

## CLAIMS

1.- An autonomous electrogravitational energy alternator, which is distinguished by being made up of a principal axle (1), high inertia rotor (2), fixing nut (3), support bearing (4), high lateral inertia stabilisers and induction fields (5), low lateral inertia stabilisers and induction fields (5'), upper (6) and lower (6') electromagnetic coils, circular magnetic rings with variable polarity (7) and (7'), axle-housing chassis and upper fixing (8), principal alternator and dynamotor pinions (9), loose intermediate pinions (10), loose-pinion axle-housing chassis (11), dynamotor (12), dynamotor pinion (13), intermediate loose pinions (14), principal alternator (15), principal axle alternator (15'), levitation base plates (16) of the principal alternator (1), magnetic rings (17), (17'), (18) and (18'), chassis plates (19) and (19'), low inertia rotor (20), threaded closure ring (21) from the principal axle (1) to the chassis, fixing nut (22), bearing-housing separator (23), bearings (24) of the principal axle (1), central pinion (25) and (26) of the axle in the upper and lower parts respectively, axles (27), (27'), (27'') and (27''') of the upper and lower intermediate loose pinions, lateral emergency bearings (28) and (28'), and bearings (29) for the needles for guiding the principal axle (1).

2.- Autonomous electrogravitational energy alternator, in accordance with the above features, distinguished by the dynamotor (12) being responsible for bringing the alternator into operation, having two traction pinions at its outlet (9) and (13), which are responsible for moving the intermediate pinions (10) and (14), which in turn are responsible for moving the pinions (25) and (26) of the principal axle (1), creating movement in the upper (2) and lower (22) rotors, so when the central axle receives the movement from the dynamotor (12) there is a movement transmission to the pinions (10) and (14) that are configured as loose intermediate pinions on the side of the alternator, engaging with the outlet pinions (9) and (19) of the principal alternator (15).

3.- Autonomous electrogravitational energy alternator, in accordance with the above-mentioned features, distinguished by the turning of the rotors (2) and (20) at the revolution rate required by the coils (6) and (6'), causing the disconnection of the dynamotor (12), with the dynamotor (12) changing function and beginning to operate as an electric generator, together with the principal alternator(15).

4.- Autonomous electrogravitational energy alternator, in accordance with the above-mentioned features, distinguished by the principal rotors (2) and (20) being designed for the fitting of electromagnets (7) and (7') in the upper section, and the fitting of electromagnets (37) and (37') in the lower section.

5.- Autonomous electrogravitational energy alternator, in accordance with the above-mentioned features, distinguished by the spherical units (5) and (5') located on the periphery of the rotors (2) and (20'); these spherical units enter the magnetic fields produced by the coils (6) and (6') in order to move the rotors (2) and (20).

6.- Autonomous electrogravitational energy alternator, in accordance with the above-mentioned features, distinguished by the dynamotor (12) and the alternator (15) being fitted with two fixing and inertia plates (16), on which electromagnets (17) and (17') are fitted, working against the two electromagnets (18) and (18').